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Column One
David Courtney

Egypt Snubs UK For America

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

PUBLIC opinion may take a hand in the Kassem talks before long. British and French comment already shows some enthusiasm. The conduct of the negotiations by the American commanders, acting directly to a Washington brief but representative, at least theoretically, of the U.N., may, it is thought, and by forcing the North Korean and Chinese negotiators into a position from which there can be no withdrawal without serious loss of face. General Ridgway's decision to break off the talks as a protest against the appearance of a Communist company of infantry, armed with mortars and machine-guns, in the Kassem area, against the agreement reached between the two sides would also seem to have been unnecessarily precipitate. It is not to be supposed that a company of infantry had appeared on the scene with any very evil intentions; and the promise of the Communists to prevent the recurrence of any such incidents would seem to answer at least the immediate needs and to make any further breaking-off of the talks or the stern language of General Ridgway's reply yesterday to the Communists' apology.

If there is a genuine U.N. desire to bring about a truce, there should be no occasion for the periodic exercise of impatient temper by the U.N. negotiators. The ultimatum method, used where there were differences about whether or not a group of newspaper correspondents should be admitted to the Kassem area, and now again employed, is hardly a way to win confidence or to convince the other side of the need to make fair concessions. In the long run, it may well bring about a deadlock which neither side would be able to break without serious damage to its prestige.

THERE are powerful interests whose active purpose it is to thwart a Korean truce. These interests are equivalent to the unconditional surrender of the Communists. Mr. Syngman Rhee, the South Korean President, and Chiang Kai-shek, each with effective backing in Washington — have made no bones about their dislike of a truce implying a peace settlement which would leave the North Koreans in possession of most of the territory they held before the attempted invasion of the South. With the object of keeping his Washington friends in good heart and arguments, Chiang has been reporting successful guerrilla action in South China and has been hinting at the massing of Chinese Communist troops against both the Indo-China and the Burma border. His purpose, of course, is to provoke Washington into a stiffening of its attitude in Korea, and into following a course which could be expected to lead eventually to widened hostilities and to a war for the Generalissimo's restoration to power on the mainland.

NO one who has studied carefully the attitude of Mr. Arthur to Mr. Truman, or even to General Bradley and General Marshall, a desire to resume the fighting stalemate in Korea or to extend the limited hostilities to continental China and perhaps atomic dimensions. But there would seem to be more than sufficient evidence to suggest that the Administration's civil and military leaders are not yet out of the MacArthur wood. They still have some delicate maneuvering to do before they reach open ground, and the confidence essential to the steadfast application of policy. Until then, the Kassem talks are likely to be full of ups and downs, and the dispiriting process of dividing the allies — said to be the Communists' main purpose — to make headway.

Tel Aviv, August 6

Official Remarks Due Tomorrow

The results of the election to the Second Knesset are to be summed up at the 2nd meeting of the Central Elections Committee, due to be held at the Jewish National Fund Building in Tel Aviv at 9 a.m. tomorrow. At 11 a.m. the Committee will conclude its work with a session gathering to be attended by 120 Government officials.

LONDON, Tuesday. — The relations is underlined today suggesting that confidential Ambassador to find a formula for settling the Canal blockade.

It is suggested that Egypt may eventually lift the blockade without waiting for alleged right to impose it, subject to an informal guarantee that no oil will reach Haifa. It is not quite clear whether a hitch in these talks is responsible for the reluctant American decision to join Britain and France in laying the matter before the Security Council or whether the discussion is continuing in the hope that Egypt will fall back upon the formula suggested by Mr. Jefferson Caffery as a more or less graceful means of escaping the threatened censure.

In any case the fact that Salah e-Din is negotiating with the U.S. while refusing to talk to the British has driven another nail into the coffin of Mr. Morrison's policy. The position in Egypt is now approximating that in Persia — a fact underlined by Salah e-Din in his speech yesterday — and Mr. Caffery is clearly laying the groundwork for something like another Harrison mission.

Political Concerns Uneasiness on this score is now widespread in political quarters here. So far there is no editorial comment on the Egyptian Foreign Minister's speech but the gravity of the occasion is reflected in its reporting by the leading dailies. From the British standpoint the really serious point is his brusque rejection of the friendly British overtures of last week.

Salah e-Din had also told the Chamber of Deputies that Egypt will abrogate the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty before the end of the year. He called Mr. Morrison's assurance to the Commons that Egypt would stand alongside Britain in the event of a war "dreams and illusions as long as British troops remain on our soil."

There is no doubt that Mr. Morrison's speech was meant to be conciliatory and also that it pushed conditions to the furthest limit to which any British government can go. By repudiating it Salah e-Din has served notice that Cairo no longer sees any need to reach agreement with Britain while the Labour Government remains in office.

Refusal of Appeasement Since Labour is committed to appeasement of Egypt — Mr. Morrison yesterday told voters again that Mr. Churchill does not understand the Middle East and is misled by archaic prejudices — Egypt's refusal to be appeased signifies a belief in Cairo that no matter what British government is in power Egypt can henceforth count on American support for at least some of its claims. In fact Salah e-Din's announcement that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty will shortly be abrogated indicates that a repudiation of the Persian manoeuvre is planned.

Vital Role of National Fund Stressed at World Conference

JERUSALEM, Tuesday. — The vital role of the Jewish National Fund in the rebuilding of the country was highlighted at the opening of the five-day world conference last night in Jerusalem in the presence of members of the Cabinet, Knesset, national institutions, 150 J.N.F. representatives from 50 countries and more than 1,500 guests.

In a message to the conference President Weizmann noted that "for every people, land is the basis of any constructive effort, but for the Jewish people, land, in addition to its national value, has a profound social meaning — though it we have been striving not only to recover a precious national asset, but to regenerate a nation and to create the foundation for a new society of free men earning their livelihood by the work of their hands." The Jewish National Fund has been the main instrument in the realization of this ideal.

"Throughout our country the deeds of the J.N.F. are impressed on hill and valley, village and settlement. J.N.F. land reclamation, together with the sacrifices of our pioneers, have forged one long, chain of achievement in reclaiming the wastes and in making the desert bloom."

deadlock in Anglo-Egyptian by a brief report from Cairo talks have been proceeding between the Egyptian Government and the American

Resolution Will Ask Egypt to Lift Ban

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, Tuesday (INA). — The draft resolution prepared by the American, British and French delegates for submission to the Security Council on Thursday will "call upon" Egypt to halt its practice of visit, search and seizure at the Suez Canal, it is learned today.

The resolution includes two major points that have been proposed by the Israeli delegation. It does not accept the Egyptian contention that Egypt may maintain unilaterally a state of war against Israel and recognizes the Armistice Agreement of 1949 as ending the hostilities between the two countries. It also points out indirectly that the blockade against Israel affects the interests of other nations as well. Arab informants said, however, that the resolution would be strongly fought by Egypt and Iraq, a non-member of the Council which is participating in the debate at its request — but without a vote.

The text of the draft resolution was submitted to Mahmud Fawzi Bey, the Egyptian delegate, by the three Western powers last night, but it was understood that they were unable to get Egypt's agreement. Informal sources would not express confidence that the resolution would be passed by the Council in its present form. By requesting Egypt to "raise the blockade," the resolution would condemn it as wrong morally and legally and make the Council's position clear.

The failure of efforts to persuade Egypt to voluntarily lift the ban on ships bound to and from Israel through the Canal held out little hopes of any change between now and the Thursday meeting. Informal observers were quick to note the difference in procedure in handling the British complaints against Israel last May and the kid-glove treatment of Israel's complaint against Egypt. In the former case the U.N. without delay introduced a strongly worded resolution condemning Israel's action in the Muleh region ordering Israel to cease forthwith. In the present case, on the other hand, which has continued for three years, the U.N. is moving delicately and the resolution it is drafting merely "calls upon" but does not order Egypt to halt the universal condemnation violation of international law.

ELATH DISCUSSES SUEZ WITH MORRISON

LONDON, Tuesday (INA). — Mr. Eilahu Elath, the Israeli Minister, visited Mr. Morrison today at the Foreign Office. An Israel Legation spokesman said they had a general discussion on subjects of mutual interest which lasted for an hour. It is believed here that the latest developments in the Security Council's debate on the Suez Canal blockade were reviewed.

Official Statement Claims Alarm Over Milk Is Not Justified

The Ministries of Health and Agriculture yesterday issued a joint statement on the milk situation which denies press allegations that unpasteurized milk is used in certain milk products and that bottle sterilization is often defective. The complete text of the joint statement follows:

The prohibition against drinking unboiled milk is not new in this country and there is no reason for the sensation created by this discovery. Distribution conditions in the country have always required additional boiling of milk intended for drinking. This custom has been rooted in the community for decades and there is no changing it. Boiling milk sterilizes it and guards against all danger to health. The pasteurized, mixed milk sold in bottles, production of which began this year as an experiment in marketing liquid pasteurized milk not requiring additional boiling, is exceptional.

Production of this milk, which is free from pathogenic bacteria, receives special inspection. As regards milk products such as loban, labanai, and soft cheese, the first two are manufactured exclusively from milk powder and pasteurized milk, and accordingly are automatically exempt from fears that these products might become infected by diseases of livestock. Only in rare cases is liquid milk used in the production of soft cheeses; and in these cases, producers have been instructed to use only pasteurized or boiled milk.

Ridgway Demands Guarantees For Neutral Area

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuters). — General Matthew B. Ridgway, U.N. Supreme Commander in the Far East, today demanded watertight guarantees from the Chinese and North Korean Communists that Kassem would remain a neutral area.

He said that when these guarantees had been received, the Allied cease-fire delegation would go back to the armistice talks there. Ridgway's latest message on the question of Kassem's neutrality, General Ridgway said: "It must be clearly understood that my acceptance of the armistice talks is conditional upon complete compliance with your guarantees of neutralization of the Kassem area."

He told the Communist leaders that he took exception to their description of the incidents as trivial. "Such incidents are of fundamental importance, as I have before pointed out. Their accidental nature is in doubt since mortars and machine-gun squads, in violation of your agreement, were present with their equipment in the neutral area whereas the only armed forces in the neutral area were to be those required for military police functions," General Ridgway said.

"Any further failure in this regard will be interpreted as a deliberate move on your part to terminate the armistice negotiations. I will not accept of this condition."

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The bottles pass through a special sterilization process. In hot water and chlorine solution. This sterilization process has never been interrupted despite the difficulties of chlorine supply. Special arrangements were made to ensure a continuous supply of chlorine for this purpose. It is, however, correct that there exists the possibility of contamination of the external surface of the bottle at the distribution and transportation stages. As long as it is not possible for us to institute the new system of bottle-sterilization, such as that employed in the U.S., we must advise the community to clean the neck and mouth of the bottle with lukewarm water before opening.

The Government is not oblivious to the unsatisfactory situation in the local cowshed, especially in regard to the spread of diseases such as tuberculosis among the animals. This problem has also existed in other countries; and all efforts are being made to rectify the situation. It is clear that drinking unpasteurized and unboiled milk from infected cows can serve as a source of tuberculosis as a result of contamination by the T.B. bacteria of the cows; but a small proportion of cases of this

U.S. Rejects New Soviet Proposal For Five-Power Peace Talks

Text of Shvernik Note World Has Lost Confidence In Russia, Spokesman Says

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Soviet Government late yesterday appealed to President Truman to support the conclusion of a "divergence" pact for the strengthening of peace. The proposal was contained in a message from Mr. Nikolai Shvernik, President of the Supreme Soviet, and handed by the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Washington to Mr. Dean Acheson for immediate transmission to President Truman. It contained a resolution passed by the President today.

Mr. Shvernik said that the conclusion of such a five-power pact "would have an exceptionally important significance in the improvement of Soviet-American relations and in the strengthening of peace among peoples. Such a pact would raise the confidence of all people in the preservation of peace and, moreover, would permit the possibilities of limiting the burden of military expenditures, which lie with all their heaviness on the people's shoulders."

Five Powers Mr. Shvernik's letter did not identify the five powers who would join in the suggested pact but previous proposals by the Soviet Union in the last year have referred to a five-power pact supported by the Soviet Union, Britain,

France, the U.S. and Communist China. The letter was interpreted in the State Department here as being the Soviet Union's reply to a resolution passed by the U.S. Congress earlier this year emphasizing the real desire for peace and the solution of international problems felt by the people of the U.S. The State Department had not yet translated the text of the resolution passed by the Soviet President today and transmitted with extraneous copy to President Truman.

World Amity Mr. Shvernik's letter, however, stated: "This resolution expresses the feeling of amity and friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union towards the peoples of the whole world — it speaks of the fact that the Soviet people is unified in its attempt to establish a stable peace and to eliminate the threat of a new war."

"The Soviet people has no basis for doubting that the American people also do not want war. However, the Soviet people know well that there exist in some states forces which are striving to unleash a new world war in which the circles in question see the source of their own enrichment."

Equal Rights Mr. Shvernik stated that "there is no doubt that the friendship between the peoples which was mentioned in your communication is strengthened by the development of political, economic and cultural relations and connections between the peoples on a basis of equal rights. There is also no doubt that a most important step on this road must be the elimination of discrimination with regard to the Soviet Union on the part of the American authorities."

"The duty of our working people is to steadily carry on a policy of war preparedness, of maintaining armaments, and of attaining limitation of armaments and the prohibition of the use of atomic weapons with the establishment of inspection over the implementation of such a limitation."

Four Protot Rise In Bread Price Acting on the recommendation of the Public Committee appointed to investigate the baking situation, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, yesterday announced a four-protot rise in the price of bread. A ministry announcement will fix the date on which the price will take effect.

Although the Investigating Committee had recommended only a three-protot rise in price to cover higher wages for workers and improved social conditions, 0.80 protot to cover the rise in the cost of living index, and fuel and transportation rises, the Minister of Agriculture accepted the bakers' claims that the committee had not taken into consideration the rise in upkeep costs not directly connected with baking, such as clerical costs.

Whereas the four-protot rise will not immediately affect the public, the bakers will receive this sum retroactive to June 15, 1951 in the form of a Government subsidy.

Lower Price in Cakes All steps will be taken, the Minister said, to assure that bread will be sold at a lower price in markets.

Regarding the Public Committee's recommendations on the need for reorganization in the baking and delivery systems, the Ministry's statement asked the cooperation of bakers for a three-month test of efficiency suggestions. If this period does not produce the anticipated saving, estimated by the Investigating Committee at more than 2 protot per loaf, the bakers will receive an additional protot per loaf. If successful, however, the bakers will receive 50 per cent of the saving, but in no case less than one protot per loaf.

Among the Public Committee's other recommendations, all of which were fundamentally accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, were: strict control of the ingredients of the baking and sale of bread, and of the quality of the bread itself; prohibition of the sale of hot bread, consumption of which is detrimental to health; reduction in the size of loaves to 70 grams; prohibition of the sale of bread for children; and prohibition of a steady supply of baking ingredients for the training of school workers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — The United States by implication rejected the new Soviet proposal for a five-power peace pact when a State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said today that the world has lost confidence in Russia's respect for treaties. A further reason for general mistrust of the proposal is the feeling that the Soviet Government at least condoned, and possibly backed, the North Korean invasion of South Korea, he added.

One current of Moscow sincerity, it is thought, would be the use of its influence to bring the Kassem cease-fire to a successful conclusion. If the talks succeed, it is possible that the Soviet will view the suggested Five conference in a different light.

Observers noted it significant that the rejection was issued through the Russian State Department spokesman. Suspicion of the motives behind the Soviet move was also echoed by opinion in London, which, like that in other West European countries, tends to see the Soviet proposal as primarily a move in the "peace" campaign.

Essentially, the proposal discards no change in Soviet Communist international policy, in which, according to a Big Five conference, has been one of the main planks.

Earlier Proposal At the same time, there are a few superficial differences between the suggested "peace" pact and the earlier Soviet proposals for a five-power conference made by Premier Andrei Vishinskiy in the U.N. General Assembly last October.

The text of the resolution, issued by Mr. Vishinskiy called for a reference to consult on maintaining world peace under the provisions of article 106 of the Charter of the United Nations.

This provision for consultation among the permanent members of the Security Council in the period of international crises was a marked national force for Soviet services with the U.N. organization. This proposal was interpreted by a majority of the Assembly as a more specifically directed attack on the resolution then before it which called on members governments to disarm units of their forces for service with the U.N. It was accordingly voted down.

Mr. Shvernik's proposal is a more ambitious. It relates to the prohibition of atomic weapons. There are several reasons why the basic mistrust displayed in the American capitals to this and earlier Soviet proposals for general peace conferences and peace pacts. One is the evidence available in all these capitals to the growth of Soviet armed forces and to the arming of Communist-controlled territories. It is a fact noted in London and Washington that Soviet armaments and particularly armaments of Eastern Germany, across the Atlantic Pact defense scheme.

In Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said there is no basis for a five-power peace pact, one already exists within the U.N. The general opinion among the leading U.N. circles was voiced today by Sir Carl Bernadotte, the Swedish Ambassador to the U.N., who in reply to a question at a television interview said: "We are dealing with a group of people who are not only not willing to disarm, but are willing to build up their armaments."

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IL 1,500 Monthly Rise In Cost of Living

Tel Aviv, Tuesday. — An agreement on cost-of-living allowances for three months beginning July 15 was signed here tonight between Mr. A. Becker, on behalf of the Hahadut Trade Unions Department, and Dr. B. Avriel, of the Manufacturers' Association. Workers earning more than IL10,500 basic monthly wages will receive IL1,500 more monthly. The calculations have been based on an index of 100, which marks a rise of 15 points above the March figure.

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Hachiro
Hachiro
Makura; Natsya
(Kiron)
Namat; Hacharon
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Mishmar Hashiva
Ramatayim
Zionville
Gedera
Ezra Beit
Kir Shmaryahu
Kirya; Malki
Tivon; Kiryat